though the latter made no secret of his hostility to the institution of slavery, and although the anti-slavery Constitution of his constituents was on the desks of Congress, and the question of his of Utah, while it has failed to secure the favor of the South, has awakened suspicion and doubt on the part of the North. No possible good can come of it. Let Utah take her stand by the side of California and New Mexico as a free State. and, like them, present herself at the door of the Union with the Declaration of Independence embodied in her Constitution. This will settle the question more effectually than twenty compromise bills. It would not be possible for the ultra slave faction to resist the united will of the inhabitants of the entire acquisition from Mexico. The three-fold cord could not be broken. Besides, it becomes the people of Utah to consider that, in their peculiar circumstances, the religious faith for the quiet enjoyment of which they have made so many sacrifices will be justly held responsible for their action in this matter-Toleration of slavery will not be likely to facilitate the popular recognition of their claim as Saints of the Latter Day. The condition of many of the older seets in in this country, rent and divided on the question of slavery, should be the outset, and exclude forever from their community an element of perpetual contest and disturbance. The time for action has fully come A decision between freedom and slavery is pressed upon them. God grant that it may be made in accordance with sound policy and the claims of

LITERARY NOTICES.

REGINALD HASTINGS. By Eliot Warburton. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvan

. J. G. W.

This is a tale of the troublous times of the civil war in England in the seventeenth century, in the form of an autobiography, in which a strong light is thrown upon the social life of that period. Warburton, it will be remembered, is the author of "Hochelaga," "The Crescent and

LETTICE ARNOLD and LIZZIE WILSON. Boston: E. Litteil & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue,

Mr. Litter hangiven to the public in a 1277 neat form, these two beautiful stories, from the pen of the accomplished author of Emilia Wynd-

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. September. For sale

This popular Magazine came to us with its usual attractions. Among the contributors, we observe our friend, Dr. Wm. Elder, who has furnished an abstruse article on the Doctrine Forms, in his characteristic style.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGI NEERING. Oliver Byrne, editor. New York: D. Apple ton & Co. For sale by R. Farnbam, Pennsylvania avenue

Numbers 14 and 15 of this valuable and im portant work have been received. We see no reason to change the opinions of it we formerly

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. July, 1850. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Book seller, Washington D. C.

We are glad to see in this number part 11th of the story of the "Green Hand." It has kept alive a monthly interest in us for the last year; and should it continue another year, we shall read on with interest unflagging. The political articles are bigoted, and strictly conserva tive, but it is worth while to read them for the sake of keeping in lively remembrance the notions of a past age.

ame, presenting a proper occasion for new subscriptions to a Magazine, whose reputation is world-wide.

PROGRESS IN THE NORTHWEST. By W. D. Ga

We are indebted to our Cincinnati friends for copies of this publication. An annual discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Ohio by its President, WM. D. GALLAGHER, the poel and literary pioneer of the West. As might be expected, it abounds in valuable statements of the resources of the Northwest-just and comprehensive views of its duties and destiny. We hope our esteemed friend, the author, will soon find time to resume and complete the series of articles he commenced some months since for the Era, treating on the subject which is the theme

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN. Cincinnati, Ohio. This journal is a tri-monthly, of sixty-five pages, published at one dollar per volume of twelve numbers. It is a unique publication, embodying the bold theories and curious researches of its editor in anthropology. His field of labor is unlimited, and he is a most indefatigable, untiring worker. We are startled by some of his theories, half incredulous at some of his experiments, but never feel inclined to deride or under value the labors of one who, with so much as siduity and ingenuity, is endeavoring to throw light upon the world of mind. We cannot hesitate to commend his publication to our readers.

PENDENNIS. By W. M. Thackeray. New York: The Harpers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D.C. Number 5 of the history of Pendennis, his fortunes and misfortunes, his friends and his great est enemy, has been laid on our table. It is a most amusing, if not a veritable history.

Harpers. New York. For sale as above. Part fourth comprises Mr. Southey's enter taining correspondence, between the ages of thir ty-eight and forty-five. The work will be com

pleted in two more numbers. PICTORIAL FIRED BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. By Be son J. Lansing. Published and for sale as above.

We have reviewed four numbers of this beau

tiful publication, noticed some weeks since in our paper. It is got up in a very handsome style and, with its fine illustrations by pen and penci of Revolutionary Life, must prove a delightful family book.

ANTONINA: OR THE FALL OF ROME. By W. Wilkie Co. line. Published and for sale as above. This romance of the fifth century, we have no

had time to read, but we have seen it very highly spoken of in newspapers and reviews. GREON'S ROME. The Harpers: New York. For sale

We acknowledge our obligations to the pul

lishers, for the fourth and fifth volumes of thi standard republication. The energy with which they carry on their enterprises is worthy of all praise. We have spoken before of the peculiar value of this convenient edition of Gibbon LIPE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL. Edited by

William Beattle, M. D. Two volumes. New York: The Harpers. For sa'e as above.

The Harpers have done well in giving this

biography of a true son of genius to the American public. Campbell has always been a favorite of ours, and we thank the biographer for the affectionate spirit in which he has exhibited the life of his friend. We cannot do better at this time than to quote the following paragraph from a letter of Washington Irving, concerning the merits of this work

"It is," he says, "a great act of justice to the memory of a distinguished man, whose charac-ter has not been sufficiently known. It gives an insight into his domestic as well as his literary life, and lays open the springs of all his actions, and the causes of all his contrariety of conduct.

We now see the real difficulties he had to contend with in the early part of his literary career; the worldly cares which pulled his spirit to the earth whenever it would wing its way to the skies. The domestic afflictions tugging at his heart-

nied a seat to the delegate from New Mexico, aland converting his very smiles into spasms; the anxious days and sleepless nights preying upon his delicate organization, and producing that morbid sensitiveness and nervous irritability which admission was complicated with the claim of at times, concealed the real sweetness and amenity of his nature, and obscured the unbounded generosity of his heart.".

This is high and generous praise from on who, as he himself confesses, once entertained an erroneous opinion of Campbell's character.

ELEMENTARY SECTIONS OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY the late Rev. Sydney Smith, A. M. New York: The Harpers. For sale as above.

In a series of popular colloquial lectures, deliv ered to a miscellaneous audience, and compended within a duodecimo of less than four hundred pages, we cannot expect an elaborate and complete survey of the field of moral and mental philosophy. But, we differ in opinion from the writer of a note prefixed to the volume, who says the lectures " are scarcely more than an enumeration of those great men that have originated and treated on this important science, with a short account of their various opinions, and frequent compilations from their works." He certainly makes use of the writings of these great men, but Sydney Smith was accustomed to do his own thinking and writing; and this volume of fragmentary lectures is imbued with the writer's

A TREATISE ON THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF AMERICA SLAVERY. By Joel Tiffany, Esq. Published by

This author is a lawyer of character and expe rience, possessing unusual powers of condensation The work comprehends a pretty full examination of the powers and duties of the Federal Govern ment in relation to slavery. The whole subject is admirably arranged, and treated with unusual perspicuity, and is compressed in 144 pages duodecimo, beginning with the doctrines entertained by those who founded our Government. The author shows clearly their intention to arrange its pow ers on the side of freedom, separated from every obligation to sustain or uphold the institution of slavery. His quotations from Washington, Jefferson, Sherman, Martin, and others, are conclu sive proofs that their objects were the support and maintenance of human rights, and opposition to oppression. It is a work of merit, and should be read by every person who desires an accurate sorbs the attention of the people of the United

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Tuesday, August 6, 1850.

Tuesday, August 6, 1850.

The Senate, after some discussion, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of conforring by law the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on Major General Scott, in consideration of his distinguished services rendered in the late war with Mexico.

The Texan boundary bill introduced by Mr. Pierce was taken up and made the special order to-morrow.

o-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Turney submitted an amendment for the admission of California, after the restriction of her southern boundary by the line of 36° 30′, and the limitation of her representatives to one member; and also for running the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. Pending this, the President's Message concerning Texas and New Mexico was received, read, and ordered to be printed. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Turney, with the following result:

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwel Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Vulce. 24 NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton NAYS—Meesrs. Baldwin, Benton Braddury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massa-chusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wiscon-sin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Feloh, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Joses, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whit-comb, and Winthrop—32.

[No members from a free State voting for it, while four from the slave States-Benton, Underwood, Wales, and Spruance-voted against it.] Mr. Yulee submitted an amendment, as a substitute, containing forty sections, and continuing the existing Government not as a State, but as a Territorial Government.

[Mr. Yulee commenced a speech in support of t, but soon gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was ruled down. He proceeded, giving way for various motions, intended to compel the majority to abandon their purpose of taking the question on the final passage of the bill before adjournment. The yeas and nays were called some half dozen times, occasionally the Senate found itself without a quorum. At last, Mr-Douglas said that as several friends of California who had promised to stand by the bill had gone home, and abandoned her, he would move an adjournment, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850. The Texan boundary bill was taken up. Mr. Underwood commenced afresh on the subject. He said this bill would have no effect upon the settlement of the slavery agitation. It had no connection with slavery, and its settlement should not be in any way affected by that subject. The bill proposed to pay Texas ten millions of dollars. This assumed that territory was to be purchased of Texas, and that Texas had a right is the territory which she proposed to sell. in the territory which she proposed to sell.

He did not wish to purchase any territory from Texas. If Texas owned the territory, he desired she should retain it, for it would then be elave territory, and as such would allow the diffusion of slavery, which he considered was the best means to enable the present slave States

the best means to enable the present slave States to relieve themselves of the superabundance of that population. He was proceeding with this branch of the subject, when he gave way to Mr. Douglas, who moved, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 11½ o'clock.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the California bill, and Mr. Yulee resumed his speech in support of his amendment.

When it was three o'clock Mr. Y. said that he had been speaking hurriedly with a desire to bring his remarks to a close, but, feeling much exhausted, he would, in what he had to say, speak more slowly.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi said that bec the exhausted state of the Senator from Florida, and with a view to have an Executive session, he

and with a view to have an Executive session, he moved the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Douglas called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

And the question being taken, the Senate refused to postpone the bill by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippt, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

Nays-Mesers. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury

Navs—Messra. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetta, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. Yulee said that, from the vote just taken, by which the North unitedly voted against extending to him an ordinary courtesy, and one which could never have been denied, were it not for an almost ferocious desire to force California for an almost ferocious desire to force California into the Union, the South would perceive what it had to expect when the North could have supreme power. He then pursued the history of the various compromises made between the North and the South.

[He continued his speech until the same me nents began to be made, as had resulted in the adjournment the day before. Metions to adjourn and postpone, alternating with each other, and calls for the yeas and nays, at last forced an ad-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850 The consideration of the Texan boundary bill was resumed, and Mr. Underwood continued his remarks, arguing against the claim of Texas to the territory in controversy, and denouncing as extravagant the sum proposed to be given to

journment at a late hour.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the fifth sect

creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on imports were specially piedged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States, for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing moved, but the Senate refused, by a secte of 32 to 18, to postpone the bill, and take up the California bill. Mr. Ewing moved an amendment, altering the

boundaries proposed in the bill, so as to secure a greater amount of territory to New Mexico; but after debate it was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28. Mr. Dayton moved an amendment securing to the United States all the unappropriated public lands of Texas. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. Mason moved the following, which was

adopted.
"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the 2d section of the 'joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States,' approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas or

Mr. Baldwin moved, and that part of the bill wherein it is proposed that Texas shall release to the United States the "territory" was amended by inserting the words "claim to"

Mr. Winshrep, with a view to make the bill one for which, he could vote, moved to strike out the first section (defining the proposed boundaries of Texas) and insert in lieu thereof the fol-

The State of Texas will agree that her Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, undary on the north shall commence at the Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, int in the middle of the deepest channel in the Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winboundary on the north shall commence at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the one hundred and second degree of longi-tude west from the meridian of Greenwich; thence north along that longitude to the thirry-fourth degree of north latitude; thence east-wardly to the point at which the one-hundredth degree of west longitude crosses the Red river."

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and ordered

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It has been suggested to me that the language in the first paragraph of my message to the two Houses of Congress of the 6th instant may convey the idea that Governor Bell's letter to my predecessor was received by him before his death. It was addressed to him, but appears, in point of fact, to have been sent to me from the post office

I make this communication to accompany the message and prevent misapprehension.

MILLARD FILLMORE. Washington, August 8, 1850.

The Senate adjourned-yeas 27, nays 24. FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850.

Mr. Winthrop withdrew his amendment to the

Texan boundary bill.

A motion, by Mr. Underwood, to amend by striking out and inserting the boundary proposed by the Compromise Committee, was lost—yeas 24. navs 25. Mason offered a substitute, affirming the

right of Texas to all territory she claimed. Reright of Texas to all territory she claimed. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 37.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. Underwood renewed his amendment, but it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts moved to strike out "ten millions," and insert "six millions."

Rejected—
YEAS—Mesers, Baldwin, Bright, Chase, Clarke,
Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin,
Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Norris, Phelps, Seward,
Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Wales,
Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—20.
NAYS—Messrs Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien,

Cass, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, and Yulee—26.

Mr. Ewing renewed his amendment, but it was

ejected—yeas 24, nays 26.
Mr. Sebastian offered an amendment, to attach to that part of the bill which cedes to the United States all her claims to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of the agreement, a condiand admitted into the Union with Constitutions with or without a clause recognising slavery therein, as the people of said Territory shall de-

Measrs. Sebastian, Douglas, and Benton, made a few remarks, when the amendment was rejectod—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Bradbury briefly gave his reasons why he should vote for the bill, and expressed his belief

that it was important to the interests of the coun-try that the question should be settled.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 27, nays 24;
And then passed—yeas 30, nays 20, as follows:
YEAS—Messers. Badger Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clemena, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Diokinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Houston, King, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30. NAYS-Mesers. Atchison, Baldwin.

Benton, Butler, Chase, Davis of Mississippi,
Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Hale, Hunter,
Mason, Morton, Seward, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Yulee—20.
The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the California bill. Mr. Yulee resumed his remarks, and at their close the question was taken on his substitute, with the following result:
Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Turney, and Yu-

NAYS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton NAVS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Foots, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Penroe, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—35.

Mr. Foote offered an amendment, making certain grants to Californis, on condition of her re-

Mr. Foote offered an amendment, making certain grants to Californis, on condition of her restricting her southern boundary by the line of 36° 30'. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 29.

Mr. Turney submitted an amendment, to the effect that when Californis, in Convention, shall pass an ordinance acknowledging that the public lands belong to the United States, and exempt them from taxation; that the property of non-residents &c.; and that the southern boundary shall be the line of 36° 30'; the State to be admitted on the proclamation of the President of mitted on the proclamation of the President of the United States.

the United States.

Mr. Soulé proceeded to address the Senate in support of the amendment, but yielded to

Mr. Butler, who moved, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1850.

Monday, August 12, 1850.

After the usual space allotted to the business of the morning, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of California into the Union.

The question pending was an amendment submitted by Mr. Turney, the principal feature of which was the restriction of the limits of the State to the parallel of 36° 30°. Upon this amendment a debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Soulé, Douglas, and Foote.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Turney, and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—20.

sippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Pratt, Ruak, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—20.

Nays—Meesra. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The debate was resumed by Meesra, Berrien, Cass, and Davis of Massachusetts; after which, Mr. Hunter moved the Senate adjourn.

The yeas and nays being taken, the Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 21, nays 30, as follows:
Yeas—Meesra. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—21.

Nays—Meesra. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—30.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow; and on this the yeas

Walker, Whiteeseb, and Winthrop—30.
Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow; and on this the yeas and mays being taken, the Senate refused to postpone the bill—yeas 20, nays 31, as follows:
YEAS—Meeers. Atchison, Barnwell, Bell, Ber-

Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—31. Mr. Foote moved the bill be laid on the table.

And this being decided by yeas and nays, the bill was not laid on the table—yeas 19, nays 32,

as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississeippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee-19.

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps. Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Wintheon. Winthrop—32.

Mr. Turney moved the Senate adjourn. Lost-

yeas 18, nays 28.

The question being now on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time,

Mr. Davis of Massachusetts called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Brad. bury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Mas-sachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge

NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien. Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yu-

ABSENT-Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clarke, Clay, Dayton, Jones, Mangum, and Pearce—8.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

Mr. Atchison moved the Senate adjourn. Lost-

yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi commenced an address to the Senate, but gave way to
Mr. Yulee, who moved the Senate adjourn.
And the Senate dividing—yeas 28, nays 19—
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1850.

The House, on motion of Mr. Bayly, agreed to close debate on the Post Office Appropriation bill fifteen minutes after it should take it up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole; debate was resumed; the Committee rose; the message of the President concerning Texas and New Mexico was read, and after being denounced by Mr. Howard of Texas and Mr. Morse of Louisiana, was referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Post Office bill was again considered, but, without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850 Mr. Holmes obtained leave to offer a resolution calling upon the President for information respecting our relations with Portugal. It gave rise to some debate, in which the late Adminisrise to some debate, in which the late Adminis-tration and the existing one was mainly vindi-cated by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts and Mr. Hilliard of Alabama. Under the operation of the previous question, the resolution was then

The House resolved itself into a Committee The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1851. After some time spent therein, the amendments agreed upon were reported to the House. That appropriating money for the support of the Deportment out of the public treasury, instead of from its own revenues, was concurred in—yeas

The amendment increasing the number of temporary clerks to be employed, from ten to fifteen, ras concurred in—yeas 83, nays 79.

The remaining amendments having been disthe bill w

And the House adjourned. THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1850

After some unimportant business, Mr. Bissell, from the select committee heretofore appointed on the memorial of Miss Dix, reported a bill making a grant of public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of the indigent insane. The amount proposed to be appropriated is ten millions of acres, to be appor itoned among the States according to the repre-sentation in Congress, under the census of 1850 He proposed to make the bill the special order of the day for Thursday next; but objection was

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Strong in the chair)

Mr. Bayly moved that the California message
be laid aside; and the question being taken, it
was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Thurston moved to resume the considera-

The Committee agreed to the motion, and took up the bill, which creates the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, to provide for the survey, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands. Amendments were made; when the Committee rose; and they having been concurred in, the bill was passed. The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair)

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the California me

On motion of Mr. Bayly, the California message was laid aside; and he moved to take up the bil making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Mr. Brown of Mississippi addressed the Committee in opposition to the President's message respecting New Mexico and Texas.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia obtained the floor, the Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850. The House was occupied, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the civil

and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. Stephens of Georgia spoke an hour Mr. Stephens of Georgia spoke an hour on the slavery question, censuring the message of the President respecting New Mexico, charging the North with aggression, and assuming the purpose of the South to resist.

Mr. Savage of Tennessee spoke for an hour on the same question, denouncing the message as "revolutionary in its aim, hypocritical in its composition."

ident, and advocated moderate views. What in-terest, he asked, has Virginia or Tennessee in the terest, he asked, has Virginia or Tennessee in the question as to whether the two degrees of latitude shall be in Texas? And for this must we destroy this Union? Great God! shall the people who have lived so happily break up this Government, the freest in the world, and under such circumstances! This territory was acquired with an understanding that it should be free. For his own part, he never wanted a solitary foot of it. What are we talking about, when we speak of Southern rights in New Mexico? The celebrated Senste Compromise bill was defeated by What are we talking about, when we speak of Southern rights in New Mexico? The celebrated Senste Compromise bill was defeated by Southern votes. They know that slavery cannot exist there, and yet they insist on it! What do they design or desire? He assigned to every man honesty of purpose. Talk about a cordon of free States! Have gentlemen ever cast their eyes upon the map, and made a calculation that they can put all the slaves of the South into Texas, and she would not be crowded? It would take two hundred years to crowd her, taking the present increase of black population, and he was understood to say there was room enough for forty millions of people. If, for causes like this, the disunion flag was to be displayed, he would enlist under the star-spangled banner. He was not willing to fan a flame of discord on a question which, if you touch it, vanishes in a moment. Would disunion protect your slaves any better? The day may come when the South can no longer stand it. The day may come, for there are men here whom he could name, who will endeavor to ride rough-shod over the Constitution, and destroy the property which they condemn. He knew that there was a deep-rooted feeling at the North against slavery, but he did not believe that it prevailed to such an extent as to affect the right of slavery in the States.

Met Hometon of Delaware spoke for an hour on that it prevailed to such an extent as to affect the right of slavery in the States.

Mr. Houston of Delaware spoke for an hour on the same subject, opposing all projects of disunion,

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania obtained the floor, and defended the measage of the Facilitation on Canada Mr. Haralson of Georgia, who said, in the event of the admission of California, the Governor of Georgia is authorized to call a convention, to determine what course that State shall pursue. One of his highest dutien was to Georgia, and he would stand by her in

weal or wo. He appealed for justice to the South, and asked not to be driven to the wall. It would alternative, and there should be an equitable ar-

mr. Woodward argued in support of the pro-tection of slave property, and against the prohibi-tion of it in the Territories; and he referred to the boundary of Texas, insisting on her right to that which she claims.

Mr. Casey obtained the floor, and on his motion

the Committee rose.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, proposing terminate the debate on the Civil and Diplomate Appropriation bill on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock. Without taking the question,
The House, at half past two o'clock, adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1850.

Mr. Meade asked leave to offer a resolution relative to the late message of the President, touching the affairs of Texas and New Mexico. The resolution declares it as the sense of the House, that the President should avoid any action which is calculated to result in a collision between the authorities of the United States and Texas. Objection being made, the resolution could not be received.

The resolution of Mr. Schenck, offered on

Saturday, was announced as the pending business. It proposed to terminate, on Tuesday, the debate on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, if the Committee shall not sooner come to a conclu-

Mr. Bayly moved to strike out "Tuesday," and insert " Monday." Mr. Meade moved to say the subject on the table; but the motion was disagreed to.

Friday :" and this was adopted. Mr. Inge made an unsuccessful motion to lay it upon the table; and the resolution, under the operation of the previous question, was adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of
the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Burt in the chair,) and again took up the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expen-ses of the Government for the year ending June

While in Committee of the Whole, several

speeches were made upon various subjects, having no reference to the question pending. The speakers were Messrs. Casey, Giddings, Howard, Jones, Mr. Seddon obtained the floor, when the Com

Mr. Conrad asked the House to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a private bill; and after a few words on this measure, and without coming to any conclusion on it, the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA.

VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT, July 24, 1850.
FRIEND BAILEY: The rich alluvial meadows scattered at short intervals from Haverhill, N H., to Middletown Ct., are always covered with unmistakable evidences of the original richness of the soil, as well as of the generous and wisely directed cultivation of its owners. An instance of the productiveness of these meadows has just occurred beneath my own observation, in Green-field, Massachusetts. Henry W. Clapp, Esq., President of the Bank, has just cut from a lot of seven acres a little more than twenty-eight tons seven acres a little more than twenty-eight tons of hay. This hay was mowed, and dried three days in the open air, and then carefully weighed by disinterested persons. Mr. C. will take from the same lot a second crop about the first of September, which, if the season is favorable, will be nearly as large as the first. Thus he raises on seven acres at least forty-nine tons of hay—an amount which, taking into account the size of the lot, and especially the quality of the hay, you may safely challenge the world to beat.

Every foot of land is crowded with vegetation.

Every foot of land is crowded with vegetation.
The grass never larger. The corn, though a few
days behind its ordinary forwardness, is luxuriant; and the same may be said of every crop now
upon the ground, and it may be remarked that
nowhere in the United States is the variety of nowhere in the United States is the variety of agricultural productions greater of richer than here. Immense fields of tobacco, maize, broomcorn, rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hops, carrots, sugar-beets, millet, and others that require the annual plough, together with the whole family of grassee, and almost an endless variety of fruit trees in gardens and orchards, diversit the beauty of the landscape, and ravish the mind of the beholder. The shade and forest trees are now in all their glory, and nature seems to have been exerting all her ingenuity to display upon most gorgeous foliage. To many minds, this sea-son displays the beauties of this valley to the best advantage. But, I am frank to confess, that have been more delighted by the scenes which are revealed in October and early in November. The woods and trees are then "gleaming in pur-The woods and trees are then "gleating in pur-ple and gold;" the meadows are still green as spring, and vast herds of cows and fatted oxen and sheep are quietly feeding or reclining upon them. These herds are pastured in summer upon the hills that enclose the valley, and are brought the hills that enclose the valley, and are brought down upon the meadows after the annual crops are harvested, to feed upon the rich grass that springs so green, so tender, and so abundant, after the second mowing. Herds of cattle and sheep, feeding or in repose, are the crowning beauty of a rural landscape; and when these meadows are almost covered with the noble animais, which the farmers here breed with the ut-most care, nothing that I have ever seen in Amer-

ica, North, West, or South, can afford pictures so delightful and enrapturing.

But the agricultural industry is not the only source of the wealth of this delightful valley. The Connecticut river and its numerous branches, on its right and left banks, are emphatically es, on its right and left banks, are emphatically laboring streams. At Windsor, Connecticut, the whole river may be used for manufacturing purposes, and a part of it is thus used at Holyoke, Massachusetts. There is a dam across the entire river, where it is proposed to use the water several times over. At Turner's Fall in Monseveral lines over.

tague, Massachusetts, and at Bellows Falls, Vermont, the same may occur. Thus, in at least four different places the entire water of the magnificent Connecticut may be employed in turning machinery. Here is a power equal to millions of men in one single river. Then its branches, very near to its bank, afford still more power than the river. The Farmington river and a nameless stream on the opposite side, at Enfield, Connecticut, afford the motive power for carrying the carpet factories of Tariffville and Thompson-ville—the best conducted and most profitable establishments in America. At these mills the rich and elegant carpets which adorn the President's House and Capitol, at Washington, were woven. Ten miles farther north, the Agawam from the west, and the Chicopee from the cast enter, each tague, Massachusetts, and at Bellows Falls, Ver-Ten miles farther north, the Agawam from the west, and the Chicopee from the east enter, each furnishing an untold power. At Greenfield are the Deerfield and Miller's rivers, and all the Deerfield and Miller's rivers, and all along through New Hampshire and Vermont are Ashuelot, Accuracy, Sugar, White, Wells, Amonosuc, and twenty more rapid streams, with abundant water and advantageous factory locations. Add to these opportunities for cheap water-power the advantage of an excellent railroad—running the whole length of this valley—so unexampled for health, beauty, and fertility, and no human mind can foretell how vast a population may yet congregate here, nor what an untold amount of skill and talent may here be developed.

tion may yet congregate here, nor what an untold amount of skill and talent may here be developed. A fact, which I came in possession of a couple of years ago, may illustrate the character of the New Englanders, and reveal the origin of some branches of their most profitable business. S. W. was the son of a country clergyman, and was accustomed to laboring on a farm in summer, and keeping school in winter. He was moral, industrious, and frugal, and took a wife possessing the same qualities, together with a shrewd propensity to calculate the cost of all articles of living. One day her husband brought home the cloth and trimmings for a new coat. The wife inquired the price of the buttons, which she noticed were made of cloth called "lasting," or, more fully, "everlasting," covered on to wooden button-moulds. She thought she could afford as good a button, made by hand, for less money. The next day, like the true daughter of a Yankee, she "tried the thing out." She bought the cloth by the yard, and the moulds by the dozen; and in a week she had better buttons, at a less price, in the market. The thing would pay. S. W. soon left farming and school-keeping, bought the cloth, which his wife cut into button-covers, and button moulds, hired the women and girls of the neighboring towns to make them up, and sold them at great profits. Soon another entered into partnership with him, and invented machinery to do great profits. Soon another entered into part-nership with him, and invented machinery to do the work. Then the plain lasting was changed to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improveto figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improvement on improvement in machinery was made, till they equalled the best English, or French, or German buttons. S. W. now owns one of the sweetest villages in the Connecticut valley, and almost supplies the United States with buttons for coats and overcosts. He has endowed an academy munificently; has contributed like a prince to the funds of a highly distinguished and useful female seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of a prudent wife; and so much for a disposition to earn an honest living in some way, rather than thrive in idleness on the hard and too often unrequited toil of others.

Yours, &c., Richard Ringwood.

Charles W. Upham has been selected as the Whig candidate from the second Congressional district of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. D. P. King.

The Washington Union seems to be pretty well understood by some Northern Democrats.- Ed. Era.

BOROUGH OF HARTFORD. Crawford County, Pa., July 10, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: Sig. I have been receiving your excellent paper for some time. I would just state, that I have ever been an unchanging Democrat; I have never acted with the Abolitionists, as I did not feel conscientious of the justness of their cause. Yet this I will admit, that I am opposed to the course pursued by the Union. I am satisfied, and so are all in this county, that there is too much of a Southern feature assumed by that paper, to give the true state of affairs as they exist, and if that paper had taken a fair, unsectional Democratic stand, things would not have been as they are. Northern and Southern feelings have been embittered to an extent that never would have existed if it had not been for that paper. Such are the feelings here; and I think that I am one of the last to change my opinion in regard to constitutional rights. I am and ever have been a reader of our Government organ, although no politician. Yours,

HOW TO DO IT - A GOOD EXAMPLE.

WALNUT HILL, ILL, July 25, 1850. DEAR SIR : I herein transmit \$16, for the purpose of continuing my own paper, and that of some others, and adding a few new subscribers, according to your terms. It is astonishing to much might be done for such a paper as yours. of the smallest cause on the part of its friends. Literally, in less than fifteen minutes, I secured the four new subscribers sent you from our town. The same success would not always accompany a man's efforts, but something can be done. This, you will observe, is in the celebrated darkness of "Egypt." Southern Illinois—even so dark as to be within John A. McClernand's district. By-theby, his late speech belied even his district, and was unworthy an American, representing a free constituency. The mass of his constituency have been forced to leave the land of their nativity, by been forced to leave the land of their nativity, by the pressure of slavery, and owe all their present liberty and prosperity to the operation of the Jef-fersonian Ordinance. Some of us, whose ances-tors manumitted their slaves, left our sunny homes in the South because of our opposition to this monster evil, and took our station in a North-ern land and climate, that we might breathe an atmosphere of liberty—are made so and kept so by this celebrated Ordinance, which our Repre-sentative now denounces as the Pandora Box of evil to this Union! No! Even what is called Egyptian darkness in Illinois, is misrepresented by McClernand; and if he comes before the peo-ple, his vote will be thinned, at least in our cor-

THE NEW CABINET.

Secretary of State-Daniel Webster, of Massa chustie. Secretary of the Treasury-Thomas Conwin, of

Secretary of the Navy-WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina. Secretary of War-CHARLES M. CONBAD. of Lou-

Secretary of the Interior-THOMAS M. T. Mc CENNAN, of Pennsylvania. Postmaster General-NATHAN K. HALL, of New

Attorney General-John J. CRITTENDEN, of Ken-

STATE CONVENTION.

To the Free Democracy of Ohio: Your State Convention which met in the city of Columbus on the second day of May last, nom-inated Daniel R. Tilden as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Tilden has declined. Since his de-clination, your State Central Committee have been earnestly solicited by many to select another candidate; but they do not, however, feel disposcandidate; but they do not, nowever, feet dispos-ed to assume the responsibility of making a nom-ination. They, therefore, invite their Pree Soil brethren throughout the State to assemble in Mass Convention in the city of Cleveland, on the twenty-second day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also a candidate for member of the board of public works. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and Equal Rights at the time and place designated.

F. GALE, H. W. KING, J. M. WESTWATER, Ww G Gorne JOSHUA MARTIN, A. A. GUTHRIE, State Central Committee.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.

June 20, 1850.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual State Convention of the Free Soil party of Massachu-setts will be holden at Boston, on Tuesday, Sep-tember seventeenth, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor adopt such measures as may be deemed just and necessary, in order to promote the great cause of Freedom throughout the Union, and of equal rights and representation throughout the Com-

The several cities and towns are requested to hoose Delegates to the Convention, in the proportion of three for every Representative to the General Court to which they are by law entitled. The Free Soil Committees in the several cities and towns are requested to take all needful steps to secure a full representation of that portion of the people who consider the claims of Justice and Liberty paramount to those of Party.

By order of the State Central Committee.

HENRY WILSON, Chairman EDWARD L. KEYS, Secretary.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1850 The Southern members of the House held a sucus last night in the Capitol. A Committee of rifteen were appointed to report proper measures for the action of the South respecting the slavery and territorial questions. The following is the Committee-Messrs. Toombs, (Chairman.) Burt, Hilliard, Thompson of Miss., Cabell, Howard, Johnson of Arknasas, Morse, Green, Seddon, Clingman, Thomas, McLean, Houston, and

Bowie.
The Committee meet to morrow morning at a o'clock, and will report to the adjourned meeting of the caucus, to be held on Monday night.

Charles Summer has received the nomination of the Free Soil party of Boston, as a candidate for the seat in Congress lately vacated by the elevation of R. C. Winthrop to the Senate. A better nomination could not well have been made, but the Traveller intimates a doubt whether Mr. Summer will consent to run. He had not accepted the nomination yesterday. His Whig opponent will be Mr. Elliott, the former mayor of the Boston, who has signified the acceptance of the opponent will be Mr. Elliott, the former mayor of Boston, who has signified his acceptance of the

Boston, who has signified his acceptance of the Whig nomination.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sumner ran against Mr. Winthrop in 1848, and was defeated by a small majority; if the Boston people have properly repented of the choice they then made, Mr. Sumner's chances of success now are greater an they were on the former trial.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We have it from the best authority, says the Sandusky Mirror, that a strong effort was made by Gen. Case, or his friends at Washington, to induce the Democrats in the Ohio Constitutional Convention to pass resolutions in favor of Clay's Compromise, similar to those adopted by a majority of the Michigan delegates. A message was returned that the thing was impossible—that the Ohio Democracy was in favor of the admission of New Mexico and California as States. Accordingly, when the late Convention assembled, a stringent resolution to that effect was passed with entire unanimity.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says no doubt exists of Reid's being elected by a handsome maj-rity.

The Whigs will lose two Senators and five members of the House.

The Register thinks that the Democrats will have the Senate and the Whigs will have the

House by a small majority. MARRIAGE. Married at Byron, McHenry county, Illi-nois, June 3d, by S. H. Salls, Esq., Mr. James Schener, of Laporte, Indiana, to Miss Jame E. Morse, of Bonus, Boone county, Illinois.

Died in Morristown, New Jersey, on the evening of the 27th ult., Joennum L. Chase, infant daughter of S. P. Chase, Senator from

SCHUYLER F. Junn of Ogdensburgh, New York, is authorized to act as an agent for the National Era in St. Lawrence county, New York.

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS

are employed by George W. Simmons, the proprietor OAK HALL, Boston, to supply the demands upon that fa-nous establishment. He has demonstrated the feasibility of the small-profit system. Small profits and large sales is

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3. Napply of Cotton—1b.
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4. American Factories in Ireland—Spectator.
5. The Great Diamond—1b.
6. The leland of Cuba.—Fraser's Magazine.
7. The Heirs of Gaunty—1b.
6. Goethe and his Influence.—Edinburgh Review.
9. The Nepaulese Ambaseadors and their Country.—Exitator.

miner. 10. Education of Nations.—Spectator. 11. Gymnastic and Moral Phenomena.—15

WASHINGTON . December 27 . 1846 WASHINGTON, December 27, 1848.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the proposition of the proposition of

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Brompeld streets, Boston 62 For sale by JONEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

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Docklins—superior style and finish.

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Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
Coburg, Thibet, and Lama Cloths.
Green Maires of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
Ginghams—fancy, black, and white.
Prints—3-4, 7-8, and 4-4, foreign and domestic, neat and

real assortment.

Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—June, 1850.

Ditted by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free Biscussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Liferature, Politics, Keilgion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

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Short Reviews and Notices
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SPEECH OF RON. W. H. SEWARD.

66 OPEECH of William H. Seward, on the Admission of California. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850."

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, neatly covered, (price \$6 per 100, 12 cents single,) is for sale by—BUELL & BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington. WILLIAM HARNED, 61 John street, New York. GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Cornhill Boston.

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JOHN W. NORTH,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land
Oct. 11.—y JUST PUBLISHED,

RFI.V to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises contained in his recent psuphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution." By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a peak cover. Price 6 cents. For sale by.

Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York.

PROSPECTUS FOR. 1850. THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR ; 40HN G WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Liverary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is represent to Natural Right the Law of bristianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:
That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abelishin Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists: the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of price-less value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extin-guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies

o place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo ole, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the

amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the hands of the Postmanter General:

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all listances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an nunce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted.

for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the ben

ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or exe tion for debt : That restrictions on commerce among the several States That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-

provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion sonceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for

reelves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given a will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fox-RION CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least

PARTHENT.

JOHN G. WHITTEER WIll continue Correspo Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of fodern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of serit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical

VING, will furnish Moral Toles and Sketches; and as to the list of Posytoat. Conveniences, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been. Having thus made ample arrangements for the General Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more

tioniarly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak g care to keep our readers advised of all impor torements and current events.

Terms — two dollars per annum, always payable in ad

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and a us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies All communications, on business of the Era or for publi

ation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.